

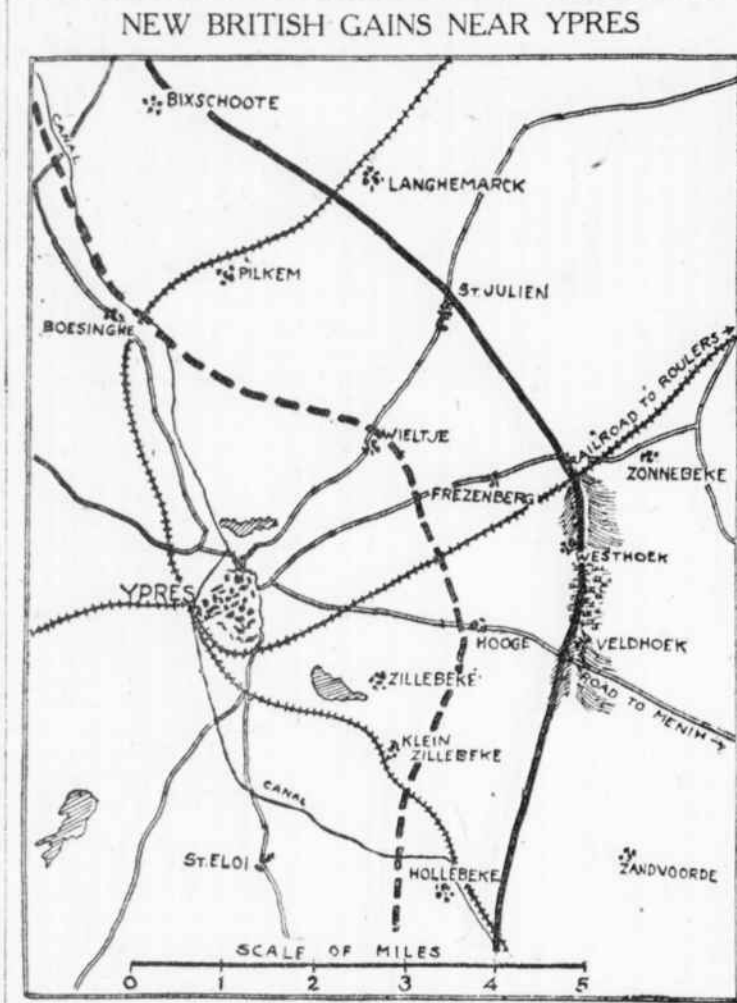
## The Great War—1107th Day

**Teutons Suffer Severe Check On East Front**

**Russians Beat Back Waves of Attacking Infantrymen**

**Assaults Slow Down**

**Austro-Germans Fail to Maintain Previous Rate of Gain**



The heavy black line shows the present British front, connecting with the French front between Langhemark and Bixchoote. The dotted line shows the front from which the recent offensive was pressed. Almost due east of Ypres is the little town of Westhoek, which, with the ridge to the north of it, and the low ground to the south of it, the British captured Friday. Fresh gains were made yesterday on the high ground near the Ypres-Menin road.

## Official Statements

## West

**BRITISH**

LONDON, Aug. 11 (DAY).—Fierce fighting took place yesterday evening for possession of the important ground captured by us earlier in the day east of Ypres. On six separate occasions the enemy troops advanced to the assault, and on each occasion were beaten back by our rifle and artillery fire. We held our positions, and, in addition, have gained further ground in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Menin road.

## East

**RUSSIAN**

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11, Western (Russian) front.—There have been failures. These attacks have not been successful. The Russian troops have been repulsed. The Russian troops have been repulsed. The Russian troops have been repulsed.

## FRENCH

PARIS, Aug. 11 (DAY).—North of St. Quentin we realized appreciable progress in the region of Fayet and ejected the enemy from the largest part of the trench elements in which he had gained a foothold on the night of August 9-10. We took fifteen prisoners.

## GERMAN

BERLIN, Aug. 11 (DAY).—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: British attacks made yesterday morning were executed by several divisions on a front of over eight kilometers in width. Between Frezenberg and Hollebeke the enemy pressed forward, but, in spite of the large number of troops employed, no success was achieved. It is true that at the beginning deep echelons of storming troops broke into our line, but the enemy was stopped near Westhoek, only after a long and bitter struggle.

## ITALIAN

ROME, Aug. 11.—Southeast of Mori, in the Lancia Valley, strong enemy parties on Thursday night, after overwhelming one of our advanced posts, succeeded in penetrating it, but had to evacuate soon afterward owing to the prompt arrival of supports.

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## British Officers Praise American Camp in England

**War Office Permits Correspondent to Visit and Describe U. S. Billets**

## 'Be Quick or Be Killed'

**English Instructors Teach Soldiers Haste in Use of Gas Masks**

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Through the courtesy of the War and Foreign offices, a staff correspondent of The Associated Press has been permitted to visit the American troops at their billets in England. They were found encamped in a valley in which white tents extended as far as the eye could see, with British officers and a squad of non-commissioned officers intensively training them.

The British instructors were busy making soldiers from men who until a few weeks ago never saw an automatic pistol or a gas mask, and they were quite pleased at the success of their efforts, for the Americans, they say, learn quickly, understand thoroughly and do not forget what has been told them. Moreover, they consider remarkable the way in which the Americans of the Engineer Corps bend themselves to discipline when they realize it is all important in the conduct of the war.

To-day the Americans are working with gas masks. The instructors break up companies into squads, and the members stand in a circle and get lessons in quick adjustment, a feat which often means life or death. "It is a question of quick or dead," the instructor told the Americans, and after that no time was lost in the operation.

## Walk Through Fumes

The Americans are being instructed in the use of several varieties of masks, some of them resembling a hangman's cap and others adjusting like the apparatus of a wireless telegraph receiver over the head. Once speedily in the adjustment of the mask, the Americans are taken to the gas trenches, where they walk through deadly fumes and to the open plain, where just a little of various gases are liberated from tanks. This is done so that the soldiers will learn to recognize the smell, and, recognizing it, take no more than one whiff.

The gas instruction takes up much of the time of the Americans. The remainder is given up to calisthenics and infantry drills for the officers and men, and it is a long day, from 5:45 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

Most of the men at this encampment are from the railways of America. They are made up from the operating and construction divisions of the railroads, and are being trained in order to be ready to construct and operate roads in France, and to fight for this privilege if necessary. Some of the companies are made up of men from Chicago and some New York. But the men themselves come from all over the country. Many of them already have been through instructions at camp.

## British Officers Pleased

A taste of what is coming in the way of weather and mud already has been had. Some of the companies from a Chicago line arrived at the camp in the morning, which continued for four days. The ground was a sea of mud, and when finally the sun broke through the whole camp gave a relief. The men were to be seen hanging their shoes and clothing in the sun to dry.

The British officers at the camp are highly pleased with the appearance and adaptability of the Americans and with the scheme of enrolling the railroad men in separate units. One officer said to-day:

"These men are all healthy, husky and intelligent. We would do honor to their country and themselves. The American plan of putting railway men into separate units is excellent. We should have done that at the beginning of the war. We would have been better off. Many men, such as railway operatives and men from the construction forces, are infinitely more valuable for that work than in the trenches and can serve the country better."

## Two Flags United

The Americans sometimes meet with trouble in coming to grips with the British. As yet the Americans do not understand Cockney well, and the Cockneys themselves have some little trouble in understanding the idioms of the men from Chicago and New York. American and British flags flew over the camp from the same pole, and, to quote the adjutant of one of the battalions, "they mix well—both red, white and blue—the best in the world and the next best."

## British Airmen Raid 2 German Airdromes

**Drop Tons of Bombs From Naval Planes in Belgian Town**

LONDON, Aug. 11.—British naval airplanes on Thursday night dropped several tons of bombs on the German airdrome in the Belgian town of Ghistel, on the Zuidegde Railway sidings and on the Thourout Railway junction. The British Admiralty announced to-day. On Friday afternoon British airmen dropped bombs on the German airdrome at Sparaploek.

The text of the Admiralty statement says: "Several tons of bombs were dropped by the Royal Naval Air Service Thursday night on the Ghistel airdrome, on the Zuidegde Railway sidings and on the Thourout Railway junction. Dense clouds of smoke were caused by the bombs. The railway junction at Thourout also was attacked by gunfire from the air."

On Friday afternoon a further bombing raid was carried out on the airdrome at Sparaploek. All our machines returned safely.

## Kaiser's Former Chef Cooks For Americans in France

**Frenchman Who Fleed Potsdam Prepares Mess—"Sammies" Spend Day Wigwagging Signals With Little Flags**

By Heywood Brown  
(Accredited to the Pershing Army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate)

(Copyright, 1917, by The Tribune Association)  
CONTROLLE AMERICAN, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG. 11.—Practice in one of the silent arts of war occupied the attention of the American forces yesterday.

There was practice in reading signals indicated with daylight fireworks, with wigwagging, with the semaphore, and by every method in which commands can be issued effectively despite the din of artillery.

The tiny flags flashed from every hilltop. Army regulations require that the signaller have a receiving capacity of twenty-five words a minute, but many men here can do much better. Flags are not essential to a signaller. Just so long as he can wriggle a finger he can project his pantomimic messages.

I stood with an expert, who was trying the utmost capacity of the man stationed on the hill across the valley. The officer made the little flags whirl through the air like the bunting on a battleship. He looked across the peaceful countryside and saw war dangers on every hand. The gas attack which he seemed to be passing on to the other side of the hill was not a passing fancy, but they were not the tanks charging, but the aeroplanes which were waving flags and giving warning of the gas attack. With a twist of his wrist the officer summoned the cavalry and with another he sent them back again. There was then an emphatic whip and

## Allies Satisfied By Conditions On All Fronts

**Russian Army Improving and Making Gains, Say French Commanders**

By General Bertholet, (French Commander formerly with Rumanian Forces).

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The conditions on all of the fronts satisfy the Entente. Even the Russian troops seem to have overcome their demoralization and are vigorously disputing any further gains of territory by the enemy. They have been able to make counter attacks and repulse the enemy in Volhynia and on the Polish front. One local battle allowed the Russians to take 300 prisoners. Northwest of the Sereth the strong Austro-German attacks have been stopped.

On the Western front the lively artillery actions have not ceased for many months along the Aisne. Apart from this activity and attempts by enemy detachments against our positions, nothing of importance has occurred.

## On the Belgian Front

On the Belgian front, after the lull which was imposed as much by the heavy rains as by the necessity of changing the heavy batteries, the fighting has resumed its intensity. The German attacks are directed against the principal positions which we have captured, but which they do not admit they have lost. We have not yet been able to recapture them.

In war it always is unwise to announce before the battle results one expects to achieve. We ourselves have sometimes fallen into that error, but not on the Belgian front. At present the Germans are crediting us with greater objectives than our offensive has implied, and they couple them with the objective of their losses by declaring that we have not attained such and such objectives, more or less remote. It is always an easy thing to do.

All this indicates that the morale of the Russian army is not particularly bad, even at those points where the soldiers have not sufficient guns. We can hope that this good example will be followed by the Russian army will succeed, thanks to its slowly increasing spirit of resistance, in reconstructing itself.

The Germans are not gaining now between the Pripiet Marshes and the Dniester. We should not, however, permit ourselves to entertain a false hope. A well conducted offensive does not consist of attacking everywhere and anywhere at the same time.

## Concentrating in Moldavia

Now the enemy attack is concentrating against Moldavia to force the Rumanians to retreat behind the Pruth River. This is their first example of the will to spare no pains to reach there with the least possible delay. The rest is not urgent, and it seems impossible that they should fail to reach their objective in Moldavia.

The lack of munitions is a great handicap on the Russian front, but this is exceptional when one remembers the Russian railroads. The Russian transport to the facilities possessed by Austria and Germany the difference is sharply felt.

These conditions will equalize themselves, however, when the Russians retreat a little further from their own transport. Possibly it will be in the center of Russia that we will see these fighting chances equalized if the enemy is not turned back before.

But so far as unhappy Rumania is concerned the hope of stopping the enemy seems less strong. A retreat behind the Pruth will mean now the total abandonment of their country.

## Canadians Expect To Win War in Air

**Believe American 'Planes Will Be Decisive Factor in Ending Conflict'**

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 10.—The great efforts that are now being made in Canada and the United States to assure supremacy in the air during the final stages of the war are viewed here at the front with keen and sympathetic interest. Airplanes have become absolutely indispensable for scouting purposes and directing military fire, as well as, by means of photographs, recording its effect. Without airplane observation no army henceforth dare make or attempt to carry out plans for offensive warfare.

During the last two weeks of rainy and misty weather the activities of millions of men were greatly hampered and their efforts to get on with the war frustrated by clouds that prevented a few hundred airmen from making their customary flights. The airplane is not only a necessity for intelligence and artillery service, but is being used with ever-increasing results as a fighting machine. Reports from our front this morning record that airplanes yesterday attacked the enemy's observation balloons, which were directing his gunfire from points well behind his front. One balloon was brought down in flames and three

## Italy Short of Wheat

**Must Import 73,000,000 Bushels at Least**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The deficit in the Italian wheat crop as compared with the average will be about 3 per cent, and the country therefore must import 2,300,000 short tons of wheat, or 73,000,000 bushels, according to a dispatch to the State Department from Consul F. T. F. Dumont, at Florence. More than that amount, however, will be required, the dispatch says, if the corn crop is not up to the average. Favorable weather, it was said, would make the olive and grape yield a record one.

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## Absolute Disposal of Remaining Summer Fashions

An unusual opportunity for those who find themselves in need of additions to the Summer wardrobe—or for those who desire smart things to "bridge over" until Fall—

**Suits:** In navy blue or black—that will serve well into the Autumn

Formerly to \$125 . . . . . at \$38

**Gowns:** For Afternoon—Dinner, Dance and Informal Evening Wear.

Formerly to \$150 . . . . . at \$35-\$45-\$65

Of net, organdie, voile, crepe, handkerchief linen, Georgette crepe, crepe meteor, plain and printed chiffon, taffeta, satin and tulle.

**Wraps:** Rich silks and satins; black and colors—many embroidered or brocaded.

Formerly to \$195 . . . . . at \$65 and \$85

Wraps—Formerly \$125, to close— . . . . . at \$25 and \$45

**Dresses:** Of plain or figured voile, crepe, batiste, net and linen.

Formerly to \$75 . . . . . at \$20 and \$25

**Coats:** Of rich materials; a small group for quick clearance.

Formerly to \$95 . . . . . at \$35

**Capes:** Navy blue and novelty colors.

Formerly to \$95 . . . . . at \$35

**Blouses:** Sheer white styles, also tailored effects, in colored and novelty-stripe silks.

Formerly to \$25 . . . . . at \$8

**HAND-MADE BLOUSES—AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.**

Of handkerchief linen, voile and French crepe.

**Hats:** Street and Semi-dress styles

Regularly to \$25 . . . . . at \$8 and \$12

A closing out of the balance of late models, which have only been made during the past few weeks and are still highly desirable for the various phases of immediate wear.

**Italian Silk Sweaters** Regularly \$35 . . . . . at \$15

**High Class Parasols** Regularly to \$35 . . . . . \$5 and \$10

(Many with exclusive imported French handles)

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**First Autumn Modes in TAILOR-MADE SUITS—SMART STREET DRESSES and other Fashionable Apparel that gives authentic expression to the tendencies of FALL FASHIONS**